THE
VIRGINIA JOURNAL,
AND
ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1787. (No. 171.)

William H. Powell and Company,

Acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed their ſtore to the three ſtory brick houſe, on Fairfax-ſtreet, next door to Meſſrs. Robinſon, Sanderſon and Rumney, where they have for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, an aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon, viz.

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths,
Iriſh ſheetings,
Ditto linens,
A large quantity of jeans, jeanets, fuſtians, &c.
An elegant aſſortment of calicoes,
Thread hoſe,
Hats,
Mens' and womens' ſaddles, in ſmall packages,
London porter in bottles,
Excellent ale in ditto,
Hard, queens' and wooden ware, &c. &c. &c.

☞ They requeſt all perſons indebted to them to make ſpeedy payment, as they are very anxious to have the buſineſs of the preceding year finally ſettled.—Thoſe who are unable to comply with the above requeſt, will pleaſe give their notes for their reſpective balances.—Any application for credit hereafter will be unneceſſary, as they are determined to ſell the GOODS on hand at a low price for preſent pay only.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the POTOMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in purſuance of the power and authority veſted in them, by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Potomack river, FORTY-SIX SHARES in the ſaid Company, will be ſold at auction at the Court-Houſe in Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, on Monday the 14th of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and NINE SHARES in the ſaid Company, will be ſold at Shuter's Tavern in George-Town, in the State of Maryland, on Monday the 21ſt day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; they being the ſhares of ſuch of the proprietors as are delinquents in making the firſt and ſecond payments on their reſpective ſhares, which have been heretofore called for by the Board.

By order of the Board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. Secretary.

April 3, 1787.

For Sale,

By way of public auction, on twelve months credit, on the Tueſday after the third Monday in May, being the ſecond day of Fairfax Court,

A LOT in the town of Alexandria, late the property of my brother Col. George Mercer, deceaſed, bounded by Water and Duke ſtreets, extending along Water-ſtreet 176 feet 6 inches and along Duke-ſtreet 123 feet 6 inches.—This lot is thought to be commodiouſly ſituated for buſineſs, Duke-ſtreet being the direct inlet into town from the Turnpike Gate and leading to Col. Hooe's wharf where ſhipping lay.—It will be divided into ſuch parts as may ſuit ſmaller purchaſers.—Previous to the ſale Col. CHARLES SIMMS of Alexandria, will be ſo obliging as to ſhew the lot and diviſions to any one inclining to purchaſe.—Alſo a TRACT of LAND ſituated on Pohick-Run, in the County of Fairfax, about two miles from Colcheſter.—This tract is ſuppoſed to contain more than 500 acres and is a moiety of an entire tract yet undivided, my moiety of which I ſold to Mr. Alexander Henderſon ſome years ago.——The title is unqueſtionable, for beſides having the right of heir and deviſee of my late brother, I have obtained an act of the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, to remove all poſſible doubt touching my right to ſell.——Bond with approved ſecurity bearing intereſt from the day of ſale will be required, and to accommodate ready-money purchaſers, I will abate 10 per cent. for prompt payment in caſh, and will alſo receive military certificates at their ſelling price and abate 5 per cent. on them; more will be unequal, as I muſt pay a commiſſion to get them turned into caſh and run the riſk of depreciation in the mean time.

J. MERCER.

Fredericksburg, April 30, 1787.

Spring GOODS.

The Eſther, Captain Richard Ledger, is juſt arrived from Whitehaven, with a very valuable and general cargo of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which are opening for ſale at the wholeſale ſtore of

Robinſon, Sanderſon and Rumney,

On Fairfax-ſtreet.

The following are the principal articles, viz.

SACKING,
Oſnaburgs,
Sail canvas from No. 1 to No. 8,
Dowlas,
Brown and white ſheetings,
Brown hollands,
¾, ⅞ and 4-4 Iriſh linens,
Bed ticking and bunts,
Apron wide check,
Furniture ditto,
Striped hollands,
Printed linens, calicoes and chintzes,
Huckaback and diaper tablecloths,
Dyed pocket and pillow fuſtians,
Ditto jeans and jeanets,
Ditto ſatinets,
White jeans and French cords,
Dutch rope and India dimity,
Italian cords,
Marſeilles quiltings,
Flowered muſlinets, &c.
Sagathees and caſſimers,
Duroys and durants,
Tammies and ſhalloons,
Wildbores and laſtings,
Calamancoes, &c. &c.
⅞ and apron wide lawns,
Long lawns and muſlins,
Cambricks,
Plain and ſoufle gauzes,
A neat aſſortment of modes, ſatins, perſians, florentines, luſtrings, ſarſnets, &c.
Elegant ſarſnet cardinals and cloaks,
Ditto petticoats,
Common, neat and elegant waiſtcoat patterns,
Ribbons of all kinds,
Oſtrich feathers,
Fans, flowers, &c.
Black and white edgings and laces,
Bandano and Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Printed linen ditto,
Checked linen and cotton ditto,
Lawn and gauze ditto,
Mens' and womens' ſilk and leather gloves,
Faſhionable mens' beſt London hats,
Ditto caſtor ditto,
Ditto felt ditto,
Ditto ladies' riding ditto,
Mens' coarſe and fine ſhoes and boots,
Womens' leather ſhoes,
Ladies' calamanco, morocco, black and white ſatin ſhoes,
Shoe ſoles and boot legs,
Oſnaburg, nuns, coloured and French threads,
Shoe thread,
Sewing ſilk and twiſt,
Foolſcap, pot and poſt paper,
Blank books,
Bibles, teſtaments, &c.
Paſteboards,
Wafers and ſealing-wax,
Inkpowder,
Common, caravan and gilt trunks,
Looking-glaſſes,
Mens' and womens' ſaddles,
All kinds of ſaddlers' materials, with ſaddletrees, &c.
Candles in boxes,
Cheeſe in caſks,
Barley in kegs,
Powder in half barrels,
Shot,
Liverpool beer,
2d. 3d. 4th 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 30d. nails,
Caſtings of all ſorts,
Waggon boxes in ſets,
American and crown ſithes,
Ditto ſickles,
Broad and narrow hoes,
Falling axes, &c.
Sad irons and frying-pans,
Spades and ſhovels,
Carpenters' and joiners' tools complete,
Cutlery, ſteelyards, deſk furniture, &c.
Stock, iron and braſs caſe locks, &c. &c.
Plated ſtirrup irons,
Snaffle and curb bits,
Large and ſmall gold ſcales with weights,
Shop ſcales with weights,
An elegant aſſortment of metal buttons, with almoſt every other ſpecies of hardware,
Wool cards,
Leading lines, traceropes, bed cords, &c. &c.
White, yellow, Spaniſh brown, red and blue paints in kegs,
Lampblack,
Boiled linſeed oil in jars,
Pewter aſſorted,
Plates, diſhes, &c.
Copper tea-kettles,
Coffee-pots, &c.
Carpets,
Queen's-ware well aſſorted in half crates,
Stone-ware in crates,
Bottles and jugs looſe from half a gallon to 3 gallons,
Glaſs-ware in ſmall caſks,
Pipes in caſks,
Copperas,
A ſet of walnut chairs,
Hair ſifters,
Wire ſieves,
Fine old Jamaica ſpirits in puncheons,
Liverpool ſtoved ſalt,
With a variety of other articles too tedious to inſert.

Alexandria, April 19, 1787.

I HAVE for ſale on moderate terms, about £. 800 ſterling coſt of GOODS, chiefly manufactured at Mancheſter.—As theſe goods were in the country before any advance took place in England in conſequence of the treaty with France, the purchaſer will find them much cheaper bought than any which can now be imported.——I have alſo three pair of French BURR MILLSTONES, warranted of a ſuperior quality, from 3 feet 10 inches to 4 feet, and made up in the neateſt manner.—For particulars reſpecting them I refer any perſon inclining to purchaſe to Meſſrs. D. and I. M'Pherſon of this town, or to their brother in Berkeley County, who has had a pair in uſe for ſome time paſt.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

Porter & Ingraham,

Have for SALE,

Excellent HOCK,

Of the firſt quality, warranted forty years old.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

THE Subſcriber being impreſſed with the livelieſt ſentiments of gratitude to his friends and cuſtomers, who have favored him hitherto with their employ, takes the liberty to acquaint them and the public in general, that he has removed his Office to the large brick houſe on Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite to Doctor Brown's, where he continues his former buſineſs in the following branches, viz.

Tranſlating the Engliſh, French, Hollands and German languages, draws all inſtruments of writing in law and commerce, ſettles merchants and tradeſmens books and accounts, with the greateſt ſecrecy, accuracy and deſpatch.—He flatters himſelf to give ample ſatisfaction to whoever favors him with their commands, on moderate terms.

He will take in one or two more young gentlemen, to inſtruct in ſaid branches.

JOHN C. KEMPFF.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

To be Let,

And poſſeſſion given on the 13th day of Auguſt next,

THAT convenient two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE on Cameron-ſtreet and other improvements, now occupied by Daniel Roberdeau, Eſq; and where the Subſcriber formerly kept tavern.—Alſo a ſmall two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE on Fairfax-ſtreet, which may be entered on immediately.—For terms apply to the Subſcriber, living on Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern.

WILLIAM DUVALL.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

To be ſold at public vendue, on Tueſday the 8th inſtant, the following LOTS, viz.

ONE LOT fronting Oronoko-ſtreet, 23 feet 5 inches and 100 feet 6½ inches deep and extending down the front of Pitt-ſtreet; alſo four other LOTS of 20 feet each, fronting Oronoko-ſtreet and 100 feet 6½ inches deep; alſo three LOTS on Pitt-ſtreet, each 22 feet front and one of 113 feet 5 inches deep, and the other two of 123 feet 5 inches, together with the advantage of a 10 feet alley.—The ſaid lots are exceedingly well ſituated and would anſwer either for private families or public buſineſs.—The terms are ſix months credit for one half the purchaſe money, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, the other half to be paid on the day of ſale.

SUSANNA PATTERSON.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

LOTS for Sale.

To be ſold in fee-ſimple, or let on ground-rent,

A NUMBER of LOTS equal to any in town, on King, Water and Union ſtreets.—A plat of the ground may be ſeen and terms known at Meſſrs. PORTER and INGRAHAM's and D. and I. M'PHERSON's.——I will let the whole of theſe lots together, with a proſpect of great advantage, to any perſon inclined to ſpeculate.

V. PEERS.

May 3, 1787.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTEER.

To the Freemen Inhabitants of the United States.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

OUR preſent commercial ſyſtem, if we have any thing that deſerves that name, is certainly a bad one, but reaſon may teach us to be moderate in our complaints. If the Engliſh Miniſtry had not cut off all intercourſe with their Weſt-Indies, and diſtreſſed our direct intercourſe with Britain and Ireland, we ſhould have continued a good while longer to take her manufactures and to pay for them. By theſe means her mechanics would have thriven, and we ſhould have been inſenſibly ſettling down into inveterate and ruinous habits.—Diſeaſes which are ſlowly contracted are ſaid to be hard to remove. The meaſures of Great-Britain have in a ſhort ſpace prevented us from being able to pay our debts, and they have at the ſame time prevented us from feeding her own ſubjects. They have happily check'd our folly, at a time when all are capable of amendment, for we have not altogether forgot the little we knew of the mechanic arts, nor the few habits of induſtry that we had formerly acquired. In a few years we may be reduced to a new ſyſtem by which we ſhall be more wealthy and leſs dependent. Perhaps I deceive myſelf, but I think that I love my country, and that no man living is more deſirous to ſerve it, but I am not grieved—on the contrary I view it as a fortunate event, that our commercial hopes have been diſappointed, and a check given to the baneful ſpirit of luxury, and the general uſe of Britiſh goods that was prevailing.—Perhaps the time is not very diſtant when we ſhall be a frugal and virtuous nation. We are not to thank Great-Britain for the favor ſhe has done us, for ſhe did not intend thoſe commercial reſtrictions for our good; let her continue to exclude us from her Weſt-Indies, and contrary to good faith to withhold the Weſtern-Poſts; the leſs we gain by commerce the fewer of manufactures we ſhall buy, and the ſooner we ſhall make our own clothing. A nation leſs wiſe might have diſcovered long ſince, that liberal conduct is moſt profitable, but ſhe refuſes to be reformed.

The commercial hiſtory of the United States is ſhort. At the end of the war our merchants, forſaking the trade of other nations by whom we had been well treated, ruſhed into the arms of Great-Britain with a ſpirit that was not honorable, and with haſte that was not profitable.—They did not wait for terms.—They have ſuffered as they deſerved.—Our ſhipping has been oppreſſed.—We have ſeen a veſſel from theſe States to London, laden with naval ſtores, bring back, as the whole produce of her cargo, five pounds worth of chalk. The balance of the cargo was abſorbed in charges. In conſequence of ſuch treatment our merchants are become bankrupts a little the ſooner—The want of payment at home, and the want of profits abroad, ſhave effectually diſabled them.

The hiſtory of our planters is rather more ſimple. Diſcarding their wheels and looms, they uſed nothing but what was Britiſh. They bought more foreign goods in one year, than they could pay for in two. Their produce is gone, and their ſpecie is chiefly gone, but they are ſtill in debt. Let us be more frugal and more induſtrious—let us buy no more till we pay our debts. Such are the dictates of honeſty and patriotiſm. Is not this plan of paying our debts preferable to the expedient of making money?—An expedient that ſubſtitutes a ſhadow for a ſubſtance. It converts government, which was inſtituted for the protection of property, into an engine for its deſtruction. After all, it is the poor expedient of a day, which promiſes relief that it cannot give. The whole proceſs is ſuch contemptible quackery, that while we are ſwallowing the potion the diſeaſe increaſes. It is vain to prophecy, but if the time ſhall ever come, when the United States are to give up part of their liberty, as men frequently have done for the greater ſecurity of property, the rage of defrauding creditors by making paper money a legal tender, is like to produce the diſhonorable change. If it is true that men have not virtue enough to bear a government that is perfectly free, the proof is like to come from this quarter. If there was a State in this Union, in which it was treaſon to attempt the making of paper, ſuch a State would become the aſylum of honeſty, arts and induſtry; and if any of the new States in the Weſtern country ſhall happily provide this guard, as part of her conſtitution, that State will certainly flouriſh with ſingular ſpeed; it will give a new proof that men are moſt happy when their property is ſafe, and that all men approve of virtue, whatever may be their practice.

The reader is fully poſſeſſed of the plan that was propoſed in the firſt of theſe letters, for giving relief under the preſent ſcarcity of money. The relief given by paper money is neither durable nor honeſt. Nothing but frugality and induſtry can bring us ſubſtantial relief: But the operations of induſtry, and the progreſs of manufactures are ſlow. Specie, which is baniſhed, cannot immediately return; and the poor man, in the mean while, may be diſtreſſed for money to pay his taxes. In order to obviate this misfortune, it is propoſed that the expence of government be paid by an exciſe on all foreign manufactures, or by ſumptuary taxes which are equally intended to promote domeſtic manufactures, and to give immediate relief to every induſtrious family. By a ſteady perſeverance in this plan, the poor would be relieved from the burden of taxes—our citizens would be enabled to diſcharge their debts—we ſhould increaſe daily in wealth—our country would be the reſort of ingenious artiſts—public and private credit would revive—and we ſhould become truly independent.

SYLVIUS.

LONDON, February 11.

IT is fortunate when men's minds are ſpeedily relieved from the pains of ſuſpence. The *Chamber of Manufacturers*, who heſitate and doubt after all their deliberations "are apprehenſive that it is intended to renew the Iriſh propoſitions, when the preſent treaty with France ſhall be confirmed." So ſays one of their reſolutions publiſhed yeſterday. Now it ſeems to be very fortunate for them, that the ſame prints which ſtate their apprehenſions, ſtate alſo the means of removing them. "Mr. W. Grenville denied, that in conſequence of this treaty there was any poſitive neceſſity for any negotiation with Ireland. He lamented that ſhe had ſpurned the generous offer which this country had made to her. That infatuated nation, deluded by her Parliament, had rejected a boon, *which in all probability, would never again be tendered to her.*" Conſidering the degree of confidence which Miniſtry put in Mr. Grenville, it may well be ſuppoſed that the above words of his muſt go a great way to remove the apprehenſions of the manufacturers.

March 7. The Notables have already voted at the firſt committee, the new method of aſſeſſing the provinces, and the adminiſtration of juſtice there; and they now have in debate the territorial impoſt: This is to take its date from the firſt of January, 1787, and to be in the place of other provincial taxes.

The above impoſt, it is ſaid, will occaſion the Duc d'Orleans to pay 800,000 livres annually, levied on his poſſeſſions, from which the great amount of this tax may be gueſſed.

His Excellency the Imperial Ambaſſador has lately had private conferences with his Majeſty's Miniſters, on the ſubject of admitting the wines of Hungary into the Britiſh dominions, on low duty.

The Eaſt-India company have purchaſed the buildings in Crutched Friars, lately employed by government, as the Navy-Office, for the purpoſe of building warehouſes thereon, for keeping teas and other goods.

The Miniſter has at length declared it his intention to make a *temporary* reduction on the duties on Port wines, in ſuch a manner as ſtrictly to comply with the condition of the Methuen treaty.—This conduct ſpeaks the negotiation to be yet pending with our old ally; and that we ſhall probably owe much gratitude to the diſcernment of the Portugueſe Miniſtry, who, though diſguſted by the precipitation of our cabinet, yet have not loſt ſight of the material intereſts of both nations.

Whitehall, Feb. 24. The King has been pleaſed to appoint George Miller, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul, in the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia, and Deputy Commiſſary for commercial affairs, to the United States of America.

SHELBURN, (Nova-Scocia) April 12.

Since our laſt arrived here the brigantine Aurora, Captain James Tweed, which ſailed from Liverpool, in England, the 7th of laſt September, bound to this port, with Major Stephen Skinner, Major Cordtlandt, and their families on board. On the 23d of November, having met with very ſevere weather, and a number of tremendous gales of wind, from the N. W. and S. W. Captain Tweed was obliged to bear away for the Weſt-Indies, not being able to go to the weſtward of the Weſtern-Iſles: On the 10th of December he touched at Madera, and having landed Major Cordtlandt and his family, and taken ſome neceſſary refreſhments on board, he proceeded to the Weſt-Indies, and arrived at Baſſaterre, in St. Kitts, the 22d of January, from whence he ſailed for this port on the 5th ult. and arrived the 6th inſt. with Major Skinner and family in perfect health.

BOSTON, April 21.

It is with inexpreſſible ſorrow, we relate that about ſunſet laſt evening, a fire broke out, in a malthouſe, belonging to Mr. William Patten, near the Liberty-Pole, at the ſouth-end of this town, and was attended with a deſtruction, ſimilar to which the inhabitants of this town have not experienced, ſince the year 1760. The wind at N. E. blowing hard, carried the flakes of fire to a great height and diſtance, by which the houſes, being very dry, were ſet on fire in ſo many places, as rendered it impoſſible to direct the exertions of the inhabitants to any point. The ſpire of the Rev. Mr. Wight's meeting-houſe, ſituated at the diſtance of near 50 rods from the place where the devaſtation firſt began, was obſerved to be on fire, at the ball juſt below the vane, in leſs than 15 minutes—as this could not be extinguiſhed by reaſon of its height, the fire falling therefrom, and from the houſes then in flames, in a ſhort time demoliſhed that large edifice. In the direction of the wind for a ſpace of 20 rods wide, the fire carried havock as far as the buildings extended, croſſing the main ſtreet, and deſtroying the buildings on one ſide from Mr. Knap's to Mr. Bradford's; and on the other from Mrs. Inches, to Mr. Oſburne's.

The following is as accurate a liſt of the perſons burnt out laſt evening, as we could obtain, viz.

Mrs. Inches, Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; Mrs. Amory, the Miſs Johonnots, Mr. Joſiah Knap, Mr. Daniel, Bates, Mrs. Searls, Mr. John Fenno, Mrs. Warten, Mr. Fairſervice, Mr. Field, Mr. Hopkins, Mrs. Wales, Capt. Harton, Mr. Philips, Mr. Shepard, Mrs. Swift, Mr. Pope, Mr. Lovering, Mr. H. Foſter, Mr. Enſley, Mr. Joſeph Sprague, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Lehr, Mr. Gridley, Mr. Gould, Mr. Patten, Mr. Gouch, Mr. Heley, Mr. Segar, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Oſburne, Mr. Stowel, Capt. Gardner, Capt. Jackſon, Mr. Johonnot, Mr. Joſeph Pope, Mr. William Penniman, Mr. Bates, Mr. Clarke (Swan Tavern) Mr. May, Mr. Langford, Mr. Simpſon, Mr. Samuel Phillips, Mr. Spencer Voſe, Capt. Boſworth, and Mr. Emmons. There were ſeveral houſes empty, which, with the meeting-houſe, ſhops, barns, and out-houſes may be computed at 100 buildings, upwards of 50 of which were dwelling-houſes.—Providentially no lives were loſt.

Much praiſe is due the inhabitants of Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, Milton, Cambridge and Medford, for their very ſpirited and cheerful aſſiſtance, with their engines, on this occaſion.

The light given by the fire was ſo great, that in Watertown, a perſon's countenance could be very plainly diſtinguiſhed thereby, at a conſiderable diſtance.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, to his friend in this city, dated 21ſt of April.

"A very melancholy affair happened on the 13th inſt. the particulars of which are as follow: Meſſrs. Michael Vandervort, Peter Wimple and Jaſper Denſman, were going from this place to the Seneca Falls, with ſome goods, accompanied by two young Indians, they were attacked about a day's journey from the Falls, and moſt barbarouſly murdered, except the two Indians who made their eſcape. Moſt of the goods were recovered, but as the murderers are not yet taken. The Indians are trying to find them out. Vandervort had three cuts with a hatchet on the head; Wimple ten ſtabs with a knife in the back, and two cuts with a hatchet on the head; and Denſman was ſhot through the body and arm, and three ſtabs with a knife on the head. On the 17th there was a council held near the place, by the Kayuga Indians; they paſſed ſentence of death on an Oneida Indian, which ſentence was immediately executed on the ſpot."

ALEXANDRIA, May 10.

On the 1ſt and 2d Inſt. was held the public Examination of the Scholars of the Alexandria Academy, when it appeared, after a moſt critical Examination by the Judges (who were obliging enough to attend on the Occaſion) that the young Gentlemen of the different Claſſes, far exceeded their moſt ſanguine Expectations, and did much Credit to their *Teacher*. The Prizes were adjudged to the following young Gentlemen:

Maſter John Keith, being the only Scholar in the 1ſt Claſs, having no Competitor, was only entitled to the Approbation of the Examiners, which he received in the warmeſt Manner.

There being ſo great an Equality, between Maſter A. Taylor, Maſter J. Watſon, Maſter G. Thomſon, Maſter J. M'Crea and Maſter J. Keith, who compoſed the 2d Claſs, the Judges could not determine which deſerved it, conſequently the Prize intended for this Claſs, was reſerved for the Conqueror at next Examination.

That for the 3d Claſs was likewiſe reſerved. The Competition between Maſter G. Waſhington and Maſter C. Alexander, being ſuch that the Judges could not determine in Favor of either.

In the 4th Claſs it was unanimouſly determined in Favor of Maſter B. H. Canby.

In the 5th Claſs in Favor of Maſter J. Butcher.

In the 6th Claſs in Favor of Maſter C. Powell, who met with much Oppoſition from Maſter J. Hibbert.

And in the 7th Claſs in Favor of Maſter R. Taylor.

Two Prizes were beſtowed on Maſter B. H. Canby and Maſter G. W. Craik, as the beſt Engliſh Readers.

Prizes were likewiſe adjudged to Maſter J. M'Crea, as the beſt Speaker, Maſter J. Ewell, as the 2d, Maſter B. Dulany, as the 3d, Maſter S. Baker as the 4th, and Maſter J. Butcher, as the 5th.

The Evening of the 2d was ended with a theatrical Performance, by the young Gentlemen of the Academy, before a crowded and genteel Aſſembly of Ladies and Gentlemen, who were entertained highly to their Satisfaction.

Yeſterday his Excellency General WASHINGTON ſet off from Mount-Vernon for Philadelphia to attend the Federal Convention.

His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; is elected Governor, and the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; Deputy-Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

Laſt Friday Evening the Store of Mr. Ford was broke open and robbed of about Thirty Pounds in Specie.

The ſame Evening ſome Villain or Villains broke into Mr. Peter Wiſe's Dwelling-Houſe and carried off ſundry Articles.

On the 30th of January laſt, died at Vienna, in the 67th Year of his Age, Louis Weiſſmann, Noble of Weiſſenſtein, Knight of the Holy Roman Empire, General Field-Maſter of Cavalry, and President of the Hoſpital for Invalids.—This brave Officer, the ſole Author of his Fortune, highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the laſt War againſt the Turks, when he ſerved in the Capacity of a private Soldier. He paſſed the ſeveral Military Gradations till he obtained the Rank of General, and concluded a glorious Career, after 32 Year Service, under the Flag of the auguſt Houſe of Auſtria.

Arrivals, Sloop Fanny, Finley, from Boſton. Sloop Surprize, Bartlett, Providence.

Sailed. Ship Union, Sullivan, for L'Orient; Ship Sally, Wallace, Bourdeaux; Sloop Dolphin, Steward, Philadelphia; Schooner Nancy, Tilly, Barbadoes; Sloop Deſpatch, Tabor, New-York.

The following extracts from that much admired letter of his Excellency General Washington, commonly called his Last Legacy, *to the Governors of the several States, we flatter ourselves, will not, in the present stage of our political degeneracy, be deemed uninteresting to our readers.*

"THE citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole lords and proprietors of a vast tract of continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessaries and conveniencies of life, are now, by the late satisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be possessed of absolute freedom and independency; they are from this period to be considered as the actors on a most *conspicuous theatre*, which seems to be peculiarly designed by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity: Here they are not only surrounded with every thing that can contribute to the completion of private and domestic enjoyment; but Heaven has crowned all its other blessings, by giving a surer opportunity for political happiness, than any other nation has ever been favored with. Nothing can illustrate these observations more forcibly than a recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumstances, under which our republic assumed its rank among the nations.—The foundation of our empire was not laid in a gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at the æra when the rights of mankind were better understood and more clearly defined, than at any former period: Researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent; the treasures of knowledge acquired by the labours of philosophers, sages and legislators, through a long succession of years, are laid open for use, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of government. The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and, above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind, and increased the blessings of society. *At this auspicious period the United States came into existence as a nation, and if their citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.*

"Such is our situation, and such our prospects; but notwithstanding the cup of blessing is thus reached out to us, notwithstanding happiness is ours, if we have a mind to seize the occasion, and make it our own, yet it appears to me there is an option still left to the United States of America, whether they will be *respectable* and *prosperous*, or *contemptible* and *miserable* as a nation; this is the time of their political probation; this is the moment when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them; this is the moment to *establish* or *ruin* their national character for ever; this is the favorable moment to give such a tone to the Federal Government, as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution; or this may be the *ill-fated moment for relaxing the powers of the Union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and exposing us to become the sport of European politics, which may play one State against another, to prevent their growing importance, and to serve their own interested purposes.* For according to the *system of policy* the States shall *adopt at this moment*, they will *stand* or *fall*; and by their *confirmation* or *lapse*, it is yet to be decided, whether the *revolution* must ultimately be considered as a BLESSING or a CURSE;—a blessing or a curse, not to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn millions be involved.

"There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power.

"1st. An indissoluble union of the States under one Federal Head.

"2dly. A sacred regard to public justice.

"3dly. The adoption of a proper peace establishment.—

"And 4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

"These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character must be supported.—Liberty is the basis—and whoever would dare to sap the foundation, or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration, and the severest punishment, which can be inflicted by his injured country.

"On the three first articles I will make a few observations; leaving this last to the good sense and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.

"Under the first head, although it may be necessary or proper for me in this place to enter into a particular disquisition of the principles of the union, and to take up the great question which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requisite for the States to delegate a larger proportion of power to Congress, or not; yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot, to assert, without reserve, and to *insist* upon the following positions.—That unless the States will *suffer* Congress to *exercise* those prerogatives they are undoubtedly invested with by the constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to *anarchy* and *confusion*.—That it is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged, somewhere, a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration.

"That there must be a faithful and pointed compliance on the part of every State with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue—that whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly.—And lastly, that unless we can be enabled by the concurrence of the States to participate of the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised and adopted by the articles of confederation, it will be a subject of regret, that so much blood and treasure have been lavished for no purpose; that so many sufferings have been encountered without a compensation, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain. Many other considerations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the spirit of the union, we cannot exist as an independent power. It will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two, which seem to me of the greatest importance. It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers, with the United States of America, will have no validity on a dissolution of the union. We shall be left nearly in a state of nature, or we may find by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny; and that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

"As to the second article, which respects the performance of public justice, Congress have in their late address to the United States, almost exhausted the subject; they have explained their ideas so fully, and have enforced the obligations the States are under to render complete justice to all the public creditors, with so much dignity and energy, that, in my opinion, no real friend to the honor and independency of America, can hesitate a single moment respecting the propriety of complying with the just and honorable measures proposed; if their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence, especially when we recollect that the system referred to, being the result of the collected wisdom of the continent, must be esteemed, if not perfect, certainly the least objectionable of any that could be devised; and that, if it shall not be carried into immediate execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable consequences, will take place before any different plan can possibly be proposed or adopted; so pressing are the present circumstances, and such is the alternative now offered to the States.

"The ability of the country to discharge the debts, which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted. An inclination, I flatter myself, will not be wanting; the path of our duty is plain before us; honesty will be found, on every experiment, to be the best and only true policy. Let us then, as a nation, be just; let us fulfil the public contracts which Congress had undoubtedly a right to make for the purpose of carrying on the war, with the same good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements. In the mean time let an attention to the cheerful performance of their proper business, as individuals, and as members of society, be earnestly inculcated on the citizens of America; then will they strengthen the hands of government, and be happy under its protection. Every one will reap the fruit of his labours; every one will enjoy his own acquisitions, without molestation, and without danger.

"In this state of absolute freedom and perfect security, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property to support the common interest of society, and ensure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations at the commencement of the war, that we should be completely satisfied, if at the expence of one half, we could defend the remainder of our possessions? Where is the man to be found, who wishes to remain in debt for the defence of his own person and property to the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to repay the debt of honor and of gratitude? In what part of the continent shall we find any man, or body of men, who would not blush to stand up, and propose measures purposely calculated to rob the soldier of his stipend, and the public creditor of his due? And were it possible that such a flagrant instance of injustice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down upon the authors of such measures the aggravated vengeance of Heaven? If, after all, a spirit of disunion, or a temper of obstinacy and perverseness should manifest itself in any of the States; if such an ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the union; if there should be a refusal to comply with requisitions for funds to discharge the annual interest of the public debts, and if that refusal should revive all those jealousies and produce all those evils which are now happily removed; Congress, who have in all their transactions shewn a great degree of magnanimity and justice, will stand justified in the sight of God and man! And that *State alone* which puts itself in *opposition* to the *aggregate wisdom* of the continent, and follows such *mistaken* and *pernicious* councils, *will be responsible for all the consequences.*"

☞ Ready-Money given for clean Linen or Cotton Rags at the Printing-Office.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be sold at the Vendue-Store, opposite Col. Hooe's dwelling-house,

A Variety of Merchandise as usual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, May 10, 1787.

IN consideration of the scarcity of cash, and the desires of many to send mares to the General's Jacks, who are unable, or unwilling to pay the sum of five guineas, I am authorized to declare that these Jacks, viz. ROYAL-GIFT and the KNIGHT of MALTA, will cover the remaining part of this season, which now suits best, at Five Pounds or Eight Barrels of Corn; and to add, that if those who have already had mares or jennies, incline to send more, the difference between five guineas and five pounds shall be allowed in payment for the latter.—The terms in all other respects are the same as have been advertised.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Mount-Vernon, May 8, 1787.

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 16th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will positively be sold, upon the premises, to the highest and best bidder,

A HOUSE and LOT on Mr. Adam's wharf, adjoining Mr. Fousnee's dwelling, subject to a rent of seven pounds one shilling per annum.—The ground, building, conveniencies and title will be shown at the time of sale.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, May 10, 1787.

FOR the accommodation of the public, and in particular the citizens of Alexandria and George-Town, an elegant STAGE COACH is now established, which will alternately proceed to and from the abovementioned places every day in the week, Sundays excepted.———The Proprietor has introduced this arrangement to co-operate with his regular Post-Stages from Baltimore by the way of George-Town, in order that the latter may be equally benefited with the use of the stages and the reception of the public mail.——No alteration of this establishment the public may rest assured will take place unless the advantages should be incompetent to the expence.

GABRIEL P. VANHORNE.

May 10, 1787.

THE noted horse SELIM, will cover mares this season at Alexandria, at Three Dollars each.—Credit will be given until the first day of September next, and in case of failure at that period, four dollars.—Selim was got by Mr. Galloway's Selim, a full blooded horse and had as great a character of a running horse as any on the continent; his grandsire was Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, one of the finest horses in England; his dam was commonly called Major Jennifer's English mare, reckoned to be one of the finest mares in the State of Maryland.—He is upwards of 15 hands high and elegantly formed. LAWRENCE HOOE.

Alexandria, May 10, 1787.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.

SOME time in October last, a certain JOHN PONSONBY, a young man, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair hair, very ruddy complexion, his dress I cannot describe, came to my house and hired from me, under pretence of going to the Bladensburg races, a large dark BAY HORSE, about 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, which said horse he has never returned. I have since understood that he went to the southward.—If any such horse should be taken notice of, I humbly solicit the public to give such information as may restore the said horse to the Subscriber, for which the informer shall be generously rewarded.

THOMAS REED.

Alexandria, May 10, 1787.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the Subscriber two apprentices, viz. ROGER HOGAN and ZACHARIAH CORBETT, taylors by trade: Hogan is about 19 years of age, slim made and black hair: He had on and took with him, a short dark coloured fustian coat the buttons covered with the same, gray cloth breeches, two pair of osnaburg trousers, two brown linen shirts, round felt hat and old shoes and buckles.—Corbett is about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high and black hair: He had on and took with him, a green cloth coat, red waistcoat, old velvet breeches with metal buttons, a pair of nankeen ditto, a dark coloured fustian coat, one brown and one white linen shirt, white stockings, old shoes and metal buckles and a hat very much torn.—Whoever apprehends the above apprentices and secures them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if delivered to the Subscriber living in Alexandria. WILLIAM DUVALL.

Alexandria, May 6, 1787.

POETRY.

The PRAISES of INGENUOUS LOVE.

"WHILE some lone bird upon the mountain's brow
Chears the poor rustic as he guides his plow;
Her notes melodious pierce th' encircling air,
And breathe the soul of love in softest prayer.
So from that hour when first my heart aspir'd
To call thee mine—by pure affection fir'd;
Each matin song glow'd with my lover's name,
And nightly carols echoed back the same.
The gayer scenes had lost their pow'r to please,
And contemplation only offer'd ease.
"Blest solitude!" I cry'd, "all hail to thee!—
Thou friend of love—the mind's true liberty!
To thee I flee—thy shades shall yield repose,
And cank'ring wounds with lenient balsam close;
Thy sacred haunts no busy tongues defile,
Thence slander flies, concomitant of guile."
Oh, what is Love!—That tortures while it charms;
A double source of double-fac'd alarms.
It bids me doubt—then smiles my doubts away;
The blissful sunshine of reviving day.
But, soon revers'd, the gloom of fear prevails,
And deep anxiety my thoughts assails.
Yet if of happiness this earth can boast,
Let me aver—'tis those possess it most
Who know sweet sensibility's extremes;
The soul's pain'd pleasing transitory dreams:
For what insensibility can taste,
Are all but empty pleasures void of zest.
Give me by tender sympathy to know
The secret springs of ev'ry sufferer's woe!—
My heart shall share,—my ready wish relieve,
And what I want in power, in pity give.
Oh! should I, doom'd to exquisite distress,
Feel all the pangs of keen unhappiness;
My mis'ry heighten'd by no friend's approach
To chear my dreary solitary couch;
E'en then, whate'er my tortur'd breast endure,
I would not wish less feeling for a cure;
'Tis this ensures our high degrees of bliss
In the sweet realms of pure sabbatic peace.
Celestial maid! Fair Hope—to thee I fly,
And in thy looks benign late joys descry.
But if to taste the cup of bliss while here
Shall be deny'd;—and ever-anxious care
Prey on my heart;—'twas Love which gave the wound,
Love which eternity itself can't bound.
Love is our business, while we pass thro' time,
Love our delight in the angelic clime;
All parallels in cases such as these
May pain contracted minds—but great ones please,
'Tis Love I celebrate: The name's divine,
And makes e'en nature's dreary prospects shine."

FORMERLY by advertisement I requested all those that were indebted to me to come and settle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.——I once more, and for the last time in this way, call upon eve. one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promissary note, open account, or otherwise to come and pay the same.—Likewise, all those that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and paid by myself in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts settled (if possible) and that speedily, as I intend once more to cross the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up against my estate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the spot, or alive.—For in the course of thirty odd years that I have been in business too many accounts of this description have I seen.—There is on hand about a thousand pounds first cost of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Also, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Also some NEGROES that I will either sell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with any of my servants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I shall deal with them as the law directs.

To be SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Friday the 22d day of May next, for Cash, or Tobacco at the market price, if not disposed of before by private contract, of which timely notice will be given,

THE good Brigantine ANNA-MARIA, burthen one hundred and thirty tons, or thereabouts, ten months old, built in Glouceſter county, Virginia, of an excellent frame of timber, planks, &c. and well calculated for the West-India, or any other trade where despatch is required; said vessel has been lately refitted with new masts, spars, sails, rigging, &c. and may be sent to sea at an easy expence.—The inventory may be seen, and the vessel viewed, by applying to Capt. Samuel Lewis on board, or at the store of John Legg, Vendue Master.

Fredericksburg, April 17, 1787.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office,

Porter & Ingraham,

Have just received, and now ready for sale, at their store on Fairfax-street, between King and Prince streets, a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they will dispose of on very reasonable terms, by wholesale and retail, for Cash, Tobacco, Flour or Ginseng;

Amongst which are,

BROADCLOTHS, shalloons, calamancoes, tammies and durants,
Cardinals trimmed with snail and ermine,
Russel and Calamanco petticoats,
Moreens, fustians and bed-ticks,
Nankeens, a beautiful assortment of calicoes,
Irish linens, brown sheetings,
Mens' and womens' strong and fine leather shoes,
Womens' coloured and lasting ditto,
A variety of check handkerchiefs,
Silk ditto,
Muslin ditto,
Plain and figured lawns,
Kenting aprons and handkerchiefs,
Needle worked aprons,
Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs,
Fans,
Italian flowers and feathers,
Ribbons and Umbrellas,
Mens' and womens' cotton and thread hose,
Mens' black and white silk ditto,
Mens' and womens' beaver and kid-gloves,
Black silk mitts,
Thread and sewing silk,
Writing-paper, quills and wafers,
Playing Cards, &c.

A large ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE,

HL from 6 to 12 inch hinges,
H from 3 to 10 inch ditto,
Butts,
Table, desk and chest locks,
Chest double and single ditto,
Desk, till and cupboard ditto,
Wood screws, gimlets and cloak-pins,
Screw rings and knobs,
Steel and iron plate handsaws,
Sash and Dovetail ditto,
Rasps and files,
Chisels, gouges and plain irons,
Knives and forks,
Cutteau and penknives,
Scissors,
Drawing knives,
Pump and other hammers,
Calking irons,
Marking irons,
Brass cocks,
Pins and needles,
Brass, iron and japanned candlesticks,
Cork screws,
Buckles,
Money scales,
Bridle bitts and stirrup irons,
4d. 6d. 8d. and 20d. nails.

A few quarter casks Madera and Sherry Wines, Liverpool Salt, best Swedish Iron in bars, German Steel, Plough Shears, Roll Brimstone, White Lead in kegs, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles, Sewing Twine, Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, &c. &c. ‡

Alexandria, March 15, 1787.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Thursday night the 26th of April last, from the Potomack Company, the two following Irish servant men, viz. HUGH TAYLOR, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, fair complexion, light hair, handsome face, a stone cutter by trade: He had on when he went away, an old whitish coloured cloth lapelled coatee, a short under jacket of the same cloth, corduroy breeches and new shoes with long block-tin buckles, but he may have stolen other apparel, as he is as great a villain as ever came from Hibernia, for about a year ago, he robbed Messrs. Smith and Douglas of Alexandria and was tried at Richmond for it, and says he married some woman there.

DANIEL HENNESSY, 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark brown hair, gray eyes, well made, marked with the small-pox, has a small scar between his eye-brows: He had on when he went away, a blue sailor's jacket, osnaburg shirt, coarse country shoes with nails in the heels, but may have stolen other things, and has been a sailor.—Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them so that they are got again, shall have if taken ten miles from home TEN DOLLARS for each, and if taken further off the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each and reasonable charges if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Great-Falls of Potomack, May 3, 1787.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 11th of April, from the Rope-Walk owned by Mr. James Irvine, a handsome Mulatto man, named ANTHONY, the property of the Subscriber; he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a very pleasing countenance, black hair which he sometimes wears cued: He had on and took with him a brown coat, white jacket, black breeches, white thread stockings, and shoes and buckles; he has also a silver watch and some gold.—It is probable that he may change his clothes.—He can read and I have no doubt but he has a pass.—As he has been brought up to the rope-making business, it is probable that he will attempt to hire himself to that business as a freeman.—I have reason to suppose that he was seduced away by a white woman.—Whoever takes up said servant and returns him to his master, shall receive TEN DOLLARS if taken in this County, if 40 miles TWENTY DOLLARS, if 60 miles THIRTY DOLLARS, and if further the above reward.

DENNIS RAMSAY.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

Richard Conway,

Has for SALE,

A Few hogsheads of West-India rum,
Sugar of an excellent quality, in barrels,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret,
Alum,
Lisbon, } SALT.
French,

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

Andrew Jamieson and Company,

RETURN their grateful thanks to their customers, for the many favors received, and beg leave to inform the public, that they continue the biscuit-baking business, under the firm of ANDERSON and JAMIESON.—They have for sale, all sorts of ship bread, and fine small bread, at Mrs. Kirk's bake-house, near the distillery, also at their bake-house, opposite the Printing-Office.—They have likewise for sale, a very handsome RIDING CHAIR, quite new, and elegantly finished.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

Augusta, April 9, 1787.

THIS County being long famous for SPRINGS of a medicinal quality, the good effects of which have been experienced by numbers from different parts, not only of this, but of the neighbouring States, that nothing might be wanting to promote the health of those who may repair to this part of the country, the inhabitants of Staunton are erecting a commodious BATH, which will be fitted for their reception this ensuing summer.—The healthiness of the situation, the good accommodations in the town, the conveniency and utility of the Bath, will, it is presumed, be sufficient motives to induce numbers of ladies and gentlemen to pass the summer in said place.

To be Sold,

A SMALL plantation containing 108 ACRES lying in Berkeley County, two miles from Keys's Ferry, forty acres are cleared, and on which is a good farm-house, not yet finished, near several merchant mills, has two good springs on it, and the soil is thought equal to any in said county. For terms apply to ALEXANDER WHITE, near the premises, or ROBERT WHITE at Winchester.

Berkeley County, April 25, 1787.

Pasturage.

EXCELLENT Pasturage for horses well inclosed, one mile from this town and near the Rope-Walk, with a spring of water in it.—The price will be one half Johannes for the season.—For particulars inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

WHEREAS it has been maliciously and falsely reported that I had mortgaged all the property I had, which was without any foundation, as I have not made over the least part thereof; consequently all indebted to me are hereby requested to pay immediately, otherwise suits will be instantly, after this notice, commenced.—In order to satisfy my own just debts, I will sell at public vendue, on the next Court day, a BRICK HOUSE on Princess street, for ready-money, tobacco, or flour, if not previously sold at private sale.

DAVID JONES.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

Two Books missing.

LENT by JOHN ELTON, my husband, some time before his death, the 3d and 4th volumes of Smollet's history of England, which books have never been returned. If any person or persons will deliver them to me, the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged, by

ISABEL ELTON.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

To be Let,

A HOUSE on Fairfax-street, adjoining that in which Mr. Thomas Hanson now lives, it is calculated for accommodating a small family in trade, having three rooms, a store and large cellar, with a yard and excellent garden.—Also the HOUSE adjoining, in which Mr. William Anderson lately lived.—The terms will be reasonable and may be known by applying to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM BIRD.

Woodville, May 3, 1787.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-street*—by whom *Advertisements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.